



THE REPUBLICAN.

PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY MORNING.

BY W. C. DODNEY.

Office on the North Side of the Public Square East of the Presbyterian Church.

TERMS.

The WOODVILLE REPUBLICAN is issued weekly at three dollars a year, if paid in advance, or four dollars, if payment be delayed until the expiration of six months.

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J. H. LEATHERMAN, Editor.

TUESDAY MORNING, DEC. 30, 1851.

Printers, like all other creatures of human impulses, find it necessary once a year to take a brief respite from their labors. For this reason we appear in a half sheet this week. Our hands and arms are tired from a years steady picking of type, and we feel confident that our readers will cheerfully grant us the ordinary indulgence of the holidays. This half sheet shall be our own loss in the volume. The reader shall have his fifty-two numbers.

Rev. Mr. Forsythe has been appointed by the M. E. Conference, to the Woodville station for 1852. Our venerable and esteemed pastor, Dr. Light, is stationed at Vicksburg. He has labored faithfully in our midst for the last two years. The best wishes of our people go with him to his new home.

SEVERE WINDS.—On Friday night, a severe hurricane swept over this place, and indeed, the county generally. It did much damage in the way of destroying fences and killing stock, etc.

MAUSSEL WHITE, & Co.—The news of the failure of this large house, has reached us, by persons from the city. We have yet heard no cause assigned for the failure; but we presume that Mr. White has failed so often, that it has become periodical with him.

And perfume hang upon the gentle air, as by Autumn come with plenty in her arms. I admit that he has the ears, and the faculty of braying, remarkably well developed, but he is lacking the cardinal extremity to make him a complete Jack. We cannot inform him where he can be supplied, unless it is at some of the institutes in his city, where "evil spirits are re-tailed." But we would say to him that he need not give himself much trouble about this matter, as no one will dispute his title to being the most thorough bred Maltese in the State, and withal, the most silly and foolish quibbler in this District.

A B Penleton is running for Mayor of Natchez, and is opposed by George I. Dicks, Esq., one of the brightest members of the community, and most useful citizens of the State. If the Natchez whigs would like to hear how Penleton abused them, when he tried to make a speech here last November, we will send them a copy of his remarks up to the time he fainted. Do you want them whigs?

Hon. Jeff Davis has our thanks for a large bundle of public documents.

The White, St. James, and Cuba, have our sincere thanks for late papers.

THE LAST SERMON.—The late Rev. Dr. Crosswell, of Boston seems to have had a presentiment of his fate. On the day before his death, he was in a book store, in company with two clerical brethren; and in reply to one of them, who asked him which way he was walking, said: "I must go home and finish my last sermon." This reply at once arrested the attention of the other clerical brother; who, in his peculiarly earnest and affectionate manner, laid his hand familiarly upon the Doctor's shoulder, and said: "You do not mean my brother, your last sermon? But your last sermon this week." To this remark Dr. Crosswell made no reply; and soon after they separated, never more to meet again on earth. It is striking to reflect that it was at the conclusion of the delivery of this sermon, that the renowned author of it was stricken with death.

KOSSUTH.

A BRIEF SKETCH OF HIS CAREER.

The name of Kossuth is now a familiar household word. The arrival of this man amongst us, the accounts which we read of his warm and hearty reception, cannot fail to awaken anew our recollections of his exploits. Yet there are many of us who have but a vague, indefinite idea of his history.

A very brief sketch of his life may not, therefore be uninteresting. He was born in 1805. His parents were poor, yet of ancient and noble blood. His early education was somewhat limited, and it was chiefly owing to his own personal application, exertion and perseverance that he was enabled to enjoy the advantages of the University of Pesth.

In the Assembly his first business was an assistant in reducing to a proper form the business therein transacted. Political law had all along been a favorite study of his. This situation giving him peculiar advantages, he applied himself to his favorite study with great zeal and enthusiasm, and very soon became intimately acquainted with the political history of his country. So did he become familiar with the existing state and institutions of the Hungarian Government.

He saw, (so can we if we will look at history,) that his country, from a very early period (1826,) had been an independent monarchy; that she had, however, been intimately connected with Austria; for this reason the Emperor of Austria had been the king of Hungary, owing to an intermarriage between the two houses, yet the two Governments had been as distinct and as separate as possible; that Hungary had from that early date possessed, undisputed, an independent constitution; that each successive king before the crown could be placed upon his head, had been required, with solemn oath, to ratify and guarantee this constitution.

But it may not seem strange, that in the course of time, these restrictions should become irksome to a prince whose imperial residence was in Austria and whose preferences were naturally given to those with whom he associated.

Such was the case with the Emperor of Austria. He looked with an evil eye upon the independence of his two dominions. He began to take slow, but meaning steps for uniting them; in a word, he seemed bent upon making Hungary but a part of the Austrian Empire.

He placed unjust (for they were illegal) restrictions on commerce; he refused to allow a special Government, whose seat should be at the Pesth; and finally, he carefully excluded natives of Hungary from all important offices—instead of whom he introduced foreigners pledged to the interests of Austria.

All these steps tended to one object—and only one; the destruction of the Hungarian constitution; the blotting out of Hungary as an independent power.

None were so blind as not to see and understand; none could misread the ominous words lettered on every act.

During this state of affairs we find Kossuth engaged, as has been mentioned, in the Assembly. But Austria soon attacks the freedom of the Press, and forbids the publication of the Assembly.

As an evasion of this despotic enactment, a lithographed Journal, published in the form of a letter, is started. By this means all necessary information is disseminated among the people. Kossuth was selected as its editor. But his earnest, patriotic freedom therein, soon became intolerable to the oppressor, and brought upon him speedy punishment; his third step is to the prison, where he remained two years and more.

At the expiration of this term, as a special conciliatory measure, his release was obtained; but he no sooner found him free, than he again engages as earnestly as ever in the cause of liberty; the lesson he had learned in the solitary prison had not covered his aspiring soul; his editorial labors are resumed with increased energy and ability.

In 1845 he steps from the editorial chair to a seat in the Assembly. Here is he as much distinguished for his oratory as previously he had been for his authorship. His extensive knowledge—his keen and never-failing judgment—his shrewdness—his irresistible eloquence, and withal his well known unexceptionable character well fitted him for a leader in this Assembly of the people—which commanding position we soon see him occupying.

What, then, was the course which Kossuth and the Hungarians at this juncture proposed to themselves?

1. To maintain their rights as individuals, and preserve that national independence which was, and for centuries had been, sacredly theirs.

2. When they had experienced the faithfulness of him who, as sovereign, was constituted their natural protector; when they could place no further confidence; then to seek a total separation from him.

The proclamation which they published to the world was very convincing; the motives which they professed noble and praiseworthy, principally these:

1. The modification and final removal of distinction and privileges of classes.

1. Internal improvements.
2. A free press.
3. A more liberal education.

These were the principles which Hungary and Kossuth professed, so obvious to Austria, against which the force of her arms were brought to bear. But how signally did she fail! Her thousands fell before the hundreds of Hungarian patriots! She is repulsed and driven from the field! All Hungary and all the world are sounding with the brilliant names of Bem, Kossuth, Gorgey, and many other illustrious heroes.

And this would have been the issue of this bloody contest but for the cruel interference of a northern despot, the Emperor of Russia.

It was indeed a humbling step for proud Austria when she was compelled to relinquish the high tone she had all along been holding towards the nations of the earth, and in a suppliant manner beseech the aid of a neighboring power, and that in a matter of an internal nature.

But this she did compromising her national dignity and honor; and at the same time the dark legions of Russia came pouring down, and Hungary fell.

Kossuth and his many glorious compatriots as exiles were compelled to flee or face the block of the executioner.

History might wish to speak so well of Gorgey, but his was quite a different course and if he, at the hands of an impartial historian, and at the great bar where the world shall give its judgment, shall escape with less than a traitor's infamy, he will certainly have no cause to complain.

But with pleasure we turn to Kossuth. He has indeed his traders. It is not to be expected that he would have escaped untouched by the scathing fires of jealousy and envy. But in all times have we seen him the same firm, earnest, self-sacrificing patriot; zealous for his country's good, writing and pleading for her interests, and fighting for her rights. Sinking his all upon the doubtful issue of her contests, when unsuccessful, we have seen him seeking a home and protection in a foreign land, like Regulus of old—a mournful exile.

He is promised protection if he will renounce his religious faith! Dear wife might he, he could not purchase it at such a price! His answer is, even though an exile and a wanderer, I know my duty to myself and country, and though I may leave my family no other inheritance, they shall at least inherit an unsullied name.

What ever then may be the future actions of Kossuth; whatever may be his future endeavors, or successes, we can but admire and approve what he has already done.

His present mission seems a little problematical, if he expects an army and fleet to accompany him home, he will no doubt be disappointed.

If he wish to secure only the moral influence of this nation to prevent the interference of a foreign power in the decision of that question so vital to Hungary, we pray and hope that he may succeed.

When we look upon the turmoil and troubles of life, we can but be struck with the strange nature of the destiny! That all the longings for liberty; that all the yearnings in the human breast for a more enlightened and happy state; are all in vain! No! our hope is far better than this!

What good may not the example of one great man accomplish! The simple history of Kossuth has taught all Europe, even all the world, a great and solemn lesson. Nor shall it soon be forgotten. His spirit shall reign as "guardian genius" over Hungary, and watch with a vestal's constancy the fires of liberty.

W. P. R.

Address from Kossuth to the People.

The following address from Kossuth dated the 12th inst., appears in the New York papers.

To the people of the United States:—Having come to the United States to avail myself, for the cause of my country, of the sympathy which I had reason to believe existed in the heart of the nation, I found it my duty to declare, in the first moments of my arrival, that it is my mission to plead the Independence of Hungary and the liberty of the European continent, before the great Republic of the United States. My principle in this respect is, that every nation has the sovereign right to dispose of its own domestic affairs, without any foreign interference; that, I, therefore, shall not meddle with any domestic concerns of the United States, and that, I expect it from all the friends of my cause not to do anything in respect to myself that could throw difficulties in my way, and, while expressing sympathy for the cause would injure it.

It is with regret that I must feel the necessity of making that appeal to the public opinion of this country, and particularly to those who profess themselves to be friends of my cause, to give one proof of their sympathy by avoiding every step to the rule which I have adopted, and which I again declare to be my leading principle, viz: not to mix and not to be mixed up whatever with domestic concerns or party questions. Louis Kossuth.

A ROYAL BATTER.—The Royal Chase at Letzingen, in Prussia, has resulted in a tolerably good return of game killed; seven stags, 157 does, and 120 wild swine have fallen; the king of Prussia killed 40 wild boars for his individual share; the amount of the King of Saxony and the Duke of Brunswick is not given. A driver was severely wounded in the battue.

A CARD.

Whereas, I believe that I have been basely wronged and placed in prison by the testimony given by David Hubbard, I will state to the Public, that said Hubbard did perjure himself, and that, moreover, I do not believe that he saw but little of the affray, and that he seemed to crouch as near the fence as possible, for fear of an accident. I will also state that I did have a difficulty with James McCrory on that day, and have afterwards learned that said McCrory is a nephew of Hubbard's, hence the malice. If I have said anything I cannot prove, I am willing to apologize, but otherwise, I will abide by the consequences, whatever they may be.

H. DAVIS PHILBRICK.

Woodville, Dec. 30, 1851.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

COUNCIL ROOM.

WOODVILLE, DECEMBER 24, 1851.

A Meeting of the Board of Aldermen.

Present—

JOHN H. LEATHERMAN, Mayor.

A. LEFFINGWELL,

H. S. WHITE,

W. T. BIRING,

H. J. BUTTERWORTH, Aldermen.

The Treasurer's Report was laid before the Board for examination, which was received and ordered for publication, which is herewith annexed.

On motion of H. J. Butterworth,

Resolved.—That the accounts of A. M. Pettus, for \$125.00; and Wm. A. A. Chisholm, for \$53.75, for service of hands, teams and carts, working on the streets be allowed and warrants be issued for the same.

On motion of Wm. T. Biring,

Resolved.—That a warrant issue in favor of A. Leffingwell, for the sum of \$25, for six months service, in winding up the town clock.

On motion of H. S. White,

Resolved.—That warrants issue to the several Officers of the Corporation, for balance due on the present year, and also, a warrant to A. Leffingwell, for \$41.11, his commissions as Treasurer of the Corporation.

On motion of A. Leffingwell,

Resolved.—That the annual statement of the affairs of the Corporation, to 31st December, A.D. 1851, as rendered by the Clerk of the Board, be received and ordered for publication which is herewith annexed.

On motion of H. J. Butterworth,

Resolved.—That the final account of M. Crist, as Tax Collector and Town Constable, for the year 1851, be received and allowed.

On motion the proceedings of the Meeting be adopted.

On motion the board adjourned.

JOHN H. LEATHERMAN, Mayor.

H. J. BUTTERWORTH, Clerk.

The Corporation of Woodville in account with

A. LEFFINGWELL, Treasurer.

From the 30th June, to the 31st December, 1851—Two Quarters inclusive.

By amount received from M.

Crist, Tax Collector, \$503.71

" Tax on sales of Negroes, 27.50

" Of Mayor Leatherman,

for fines, 25.00

" Licenses, 13.00

—569.21

To amount paid account in

favor of T. J. Smith, \$38.00

" Account in favor of M.

Crist, 27.60

" Account in favor of W.

P. Burton, 33.00

" Certificate to I. H. Stan-

wood, 2.00

" Warrant in favor of H. J.

Butterworth, 18.75

" M. Crist, Commissions for

Collection of Taxes, 160.63

" Warrant in favor of J. H.

Leatherman, 18.00

" Warrant in favor of H. H.

Davis, 2.58

" Warrant in favor of H. J.

Butterworth, 25.00

" M. Crist, two quarters sal-

ery to 31st Dec, 1851, 200.00

" Account of J. H. Leather-

man, 4.25

" Account of M. Crist, for

Calvert & Co., 29.25

" Cash on hand this day, 15.75

—569.21

By Cash on hand this day \$15.75.

All of which is respectfully submitted,

A. LEFFINGWELL, Treasurer,

Woodville, Dec. 30th, 1851.

Statement of Finances of the Corporation of Woodville.

From the 31st December, 1850, to the 31st December, 1851.

Dr.

To amount received from M.

Crist, Tax Collector, \$1273.69

" Amount for Licenses, 39.00

" do Fines, 102.95

" For Tax on sale of Negroes, 229.69

—1644.68

Cr.

By amount disbursed first quarter,

see Treasurer's Report, \$769.85

" Amount for second quarter, 303.62

" do for third and fourth, 553.46

" Balance on hand, 15.75

—\$1644.68

Statement of Liabilities of the Corporation of Woodville.

De.

To balance against the Corpora-

tion, 1st January 1851, as per

annual statement at that time, \$1533.07

To amount of Warrants issued

first quarter ending 31st Mar,

1851, 208.35

To amount of Warrants issued

second quarter ending 30th

June, 1851, 177.50

To amount of Accounts allowed

and Warrants issued, third

and fourth quarters ending

31st December, 1851, 84.38

—\$2803.30

Cr.

By amount redeemed see Treas-

urer's Report, 31st March,

1851, 769.85

By amount redeemed see Treas-

urer's Report, 1st July,

1851, 305.62

By amount redeemed see Treas-

urer's Report, 31st Decem-

ber, 1851, 553.46

By amount in Treasury, 15.75

—\$1644.68

Balance against the Corporation,

31st December, 1851, 1158.62

—\$2803.30

Amount of Assets of the Corporation for 1852

Balance due on Tax Book

for 1848, \$ 48.05

Balance due do, for 1849, 151.99

Balance due do, for 1850, 335.23

Balance due do, for 1851, 1002.98

Tax on the probable

amount of sales of

M. e. rebandize, for

1851, 525.00

—2063.25

To balance against the Cor-

poration 31st Dec 1851,

1158.62

Leaving balance in favor of

Corporation, over her li-

abilities, for the year ending

31st December, 1851, 904.63

All of which is respectfully submitted.

H. J. BUTTERWORTH, Clerk,

Of Board of Aldermen,

Woodville, Dec. 30th, 1851.

Wilkinson Female Seminary.

THE